Business Notices.

A NEW AND ORIGINAL DRESS HAT.-GENIN has just introduced a spleadid Winter Dress HAT.—Charlis has just introduced a spleadid Winter Dress HAT, unique in shape and sings arily graceful and hosoming to which he wish is the especial streetion. The rim of the crowing which in the ordinary hat is a charp edge, is slightly rounded in the new style, thus done away with the hard upper line of the "cylinder" to which so much objection has been made by particular that it is a familiated by all who have seen the new under that it is a familiated by all who have seen the new under that it is a familiated by all who have seen the new under that it is a familiated by all who have seen the new under that it is a familiated by all who have seen the new under that it is a familiated by all who have seen the new under that it is betterfolious here no particularly a state of the familiary has berestous here as a particular units adhered to.

In point of finish and as regards its general shape, proportions material and appointments the Hat for the familiary has no rival smorp the wholes style now before the purple.

tions material and appearaments to be before the people.

Do rival among the winter styles now before the people.

GENIS, No. 2.4 Senad way, oppeare it. Paulie.

WINTER CLOTHING.—The undersigned will

dispose of the balance of his socs of first quality fire or Maos.

CLOTHING, comprising Operations. Sustems Coats. Partialous.

Vesta, do., at wholessle poice, with a view of remarking the

peer presidence at the old stand. No. 231 Strandway, on the 1st of February next, with an entire new stock.

Wm T Jewstuge New 7 and 9 Barclay-st.

FURS AT COST.—WHITE now offers his bentitfel stock of FURS at cost prices. His stock comprises all the
different kinds of European and American Furs. Those who
was an opportunity to sunsylv themselves will save 25 per centby calling at White's, No 212 Broadway, our, of Fatton et DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, — Perfumery, Fatey Bosp. Lobin's Estracts. Low's Brown Window Madder's Calonici, Allerie Est. Terracolo, Essential Oile, French and Eby. Chemicals, Tools, Pair, and Mall Studies, and other stricks For sile by HENRY HAVILAND, No. 23 John-st.

FROSTED FEET! FROSTED FRET '-BARNES'S cale heated REMEDY nover fails to curs the worst cases. The violent lighing is insurely alleved. Price 25 cents. For eals by J. Milliau, No. 183 Broadway

BALLS AND PARTIES (VERSUS) SNOW AND AIN.— Inchest and Museer White Satio and Liness GATES.

blie batis and Kid Shirperas, &c., satisfule for this seasons
alls and Pattine; Ladies' Museer, and Children's India R
alls and Shorts and Shorts, satisfule for this season of Shows a
dish. Minnan & Co., No. 134 Cassalts

her Boors and Shors, section to the following space of the following

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold a special Auction Sale of STOCKS and BONDS THIS DAY at [2] O'CIDE, at the Mentilants Exchange. For further particulars are his adver the ment in another common. Cetalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad at 1855 AT No. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST .- The

great excitement produced by the tremendous bargains at Evany's Charmana Wanning is still increasing. A fresh lot of Clothing from smother house in Broad say, will be added to day to the attents in means stock.

LVON'S KATHAIRON.-The incontested, the incontestible superiority of the sriicle for restoring and beauti-fying the human hair, has won for it a collebrity unprecedented in the history of the Materia Medica. Sold by all dealors everywhere for 20 cts. a burtle. LVON, No. 161 Broadway, op stairs.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1855.

Advertisements for The Terrens of Monday ought to be sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

CONGRESS, YESTERDAY.

Senate, Jan. 5 - The Military Academy Appropriation bill was passed. Mr. Badger moved to waste two days, by adjourning to Tuesday, which the Senate agreed to do. The Soldiers' Bounty Land bill was made the special order for Tuesday. The remainder of the session was spent on the Judiciary bill, and an amendment making a Judicial Circuit on the Pacific Coast was adopted. Adjourned to

House, Jan. 5 - The Nebraska Delegate, Napoleon Bonaparte Giddings, was sworn in. After ordering the printing of 20 000 extra copies of the President's Veto of the River and Harbor bill, the House took up private bills, which occupied the time until the hour of Adjournment.'

LEGISLATURE, YESTERDAY.

SENATE, Jan. 5 -The Standing Committees were named. They are the same as last year, with a few changes in consequence of the vacancy in Governor Clark's District. The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of abolishing fees of Judges and Surrogates. A bill to prevent the New-Haven Company from using the Harlem Railroad track was noticed. A bill to ponish over issues of stock was brought in. It is about the same as the Assembly bill noticed yesterday. The Non-Residents Taxation bill went to a third reading. A new Maine Law bill was introduced, different from that of last session in omitting the search, seizure and confiscation clauses. Notice was given of a bill to repeal the Dissection or "Bone bill" of last session

Adjourned to Monday.

Assembly, Jan. 5.—The rules of the last House were adopted. The Annual Report on Public Schools came in, and was referred to the Printing Committee. Bills to abolish the office of Plankroad Inspector, for the better protection of the lives of passengers in ferry-boats, for a Mechanica Lien law, to amend the New-York Fire laws, to prevent or punish the adulteration of liquors, to do away with Commissioners for opening streets, were The bill of last session to preserve New-York Harbor was introduced. Also, a bill to insure safety in the erection of buildings-providing that the Police Commissioners of New-York City shall appoint three Commissioners, practical builders of twenty years experience, to held office six years, at \$2,500 each per annum. These men are to inspect all buildings, and order such changes as may be necessary to insure safety. The bill also increases the number of Fire Wardens to sixteen, and makes their salary \$750 per year, for which they are to devote their whole time to their duties. It also provides certain thickness of walls, corresponding to the hight. Another important bill was brought in— To Amond the Charter of New-York City. It restore the election to April: abousbes the Board of Councilmen, and reinstates Assistant Aldermen-both Boards elective every year; each Board to meet when and as often as they please; no Member to hold an offic paid from the Tressury, (does this do away with their present salaries" or be concerned in contracts; the Mayor to supervise all subordinates, and examine complaints of neglect of duty; the Mayor to non nate, and the Boards confirm, heads of departments; the old Boards of Excise to be relisted; two thirds required to upset the Mayor's veto: the act (if passed) to be submitted to the people in Jane next, and if ratified to go into effect in April, 1856. Last year's Gift En-terprise prohibition bill was introduced, also, bills to enable the New York Common Council to take testi-mony: to secure life and prevent casualties at fires. Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of Internal Improvements by the General Government the St Clair Flats bill were adopted. The resolution to adjourn on the 1st of March was laid on the table. A resolution was adopted in favor of the bill in Congress to give land to the Veterans of 1812. The Atterney-General was empowered to employ counsel in the suit Virginia vs. New-York, the Lemmon Slave named, and the Assembly adjourned to Monday.

The Message of the Governor of Pennsylvania was sent to the Legislature yesterday. The receipts of the Treasury for 1854, were \$5,666,000 expenses, \$5 425,000. The receipts from public works exceed the expenses by \$736,000. The Governor recommends a revision of the Liquor License laws.

The Board of Aldermen last evening confirmed the pominations made by Mr. Ebling, of clerks and officers for his department. The Board fixed Mondays and Thursdays for their regular meetings. A Special Committee, consisting of Ald. Ely, Kelly, and Christy, was appointed to take in charge the subject of extending Albany-st.

through Trinity church yard. In the Board of Councilmen last evening.

was moved to appropriate \$1,000 to the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Fire Department. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps asked for \$17,784 to pay nineteen Street Inspectors' salsries, and the Board, by a vote of 35 to 22, concurred with the Aldermen in directing the Corporation Counsel to stay all proceedings in the matter of opening Albany at.

The dead heads on the Sixth-av. Railroad, and we believe on the other City roads, are no more. On the former road the tickets expired last night. We hear that Mayor Wood received a free ticket yesterday, on some stage route, but that he sent it back accompanied by a note expressing in very plain English his opinion that such an offer, if not a decided insult, was at any rate highly improper. We hope his example will be extensively followed among the City Of-

The Legislature of Maine met yesterday, and elected Anson P. Morrill for Governor by 14 majority over Reed, upon whom the various opponents of Morrill united. The inauguration will take place to-day.

We give this morning an abstract of the Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The subject is one of the highest impartance, and the document will be read with

THE UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

The Old Year was running out its last sands; the matrons were preparing their sumptuous and elegant tables, and the misses trying on their newest brocades and most bewitching smiles in anticipation of troops of calls: Young America was instructing his feet into the tightest boots and his neck into the stiffest of collars and the most distressing of cravats preliminary to the same happy day: the grocer was complying with the very tardiest requisitions for fruits, spices, &e . while the fancy baker and confectioner, exhausted by the extent and variety of their orders, hardly knew how to answer the latest drafts upon their generous stores; the viol had uttered its initial squeak, premonitory of the ball wherewith the gay and reckless were eager to dance the Old Year out and the New one in, when a wall of woe issued from the poor tenement No. 396 Water-st., jarring on the general ear in strange contrast with the loud hilarity everywhere retting in. Into that tenement, Alarm and Benevolence rushed, to see what was the matter; out of it they came white and sad, a wed and appalled-and no wonder. For thereupon a wretched pallet, in a room

made ghastly by want and wretchedness, lay the body of a man who had ceased to struggle with, simest to suffer from, "the stings and arrows of ' outrageous fortune," and who had ended his mortal career by what the penny a liners call the rash act" of self-destruction. John Murphy, been an Englishman, bred a bookbinder, brought bither his wife and five children last August, expecting to support them by diligent labor in his calling. So he did, after the best fashion he could, until the 1st of November, when the increasing severity of the pressure, compelled his employers to discharge him. That was no fault of theirs-they could not pay him wages unless some one wanted bookbinding of them; their work inevitably fell off; they had no choice but to discharge their workmen. So John Murphy went home to his poor family, and tried, and tried, from day to day, from place to place, to find work elsewhere—anywhere—but in vain. The same influence that had deprived him of employment still prevailed to keep him out of it. Meansine article after article of their scanty and shabby furniture went its miscrable way to the pewnshop, until nothing more could be pawned; then the children grew hungry and cried for oread which could not be procured; then the father was urged to apply for alms, which he could not easily do-for the Alms House has no place for hale, sturdy, muscular men and the Ward Relief Associations had hardly yet been organized; at length the wife and mother, driven to the last dire extremity by the cries of her famishing children, went in quest of the Relief Committeeman of her district, but did not find him, and returned to her desolate home hangey and emptyhanded, to find her husband bleeding from a self inflicted gash across the throat, and on his knees praying out his last breath. In a little while his yourgest child, which had tasted no food for two The oldest and youngest of that family have been buried at the City's expense, as the five remaining must be supported by charity for months, if not for years; all because there was nowhere within the reach of the head of that family work whereby he might earn their bread. A'ms he loathed; he wanted work; but work was not to be had: so he died by smicide, and his youngest child by starvation, leaving the residue of the

family to be supported by other labor than his. Is this good Social Economy. Put the question of human brotherhood entirely out of sight. and consider the matter simply in the light of profit and loss: Would it not have been politic to give that man, not the a'ms he loathed but the work he craved, even at a trifling loss, rather than leave him thus to die and throw his family upon the community for maintenance?

We have no sort of sympathy with Jacobinic ravings in the Park or elsewhere, against the Rich, or the Banks, or the Speculators, in view of the distresses of the Poor. We despise all incendiary harangues against Soup, or any other mitigation of the prevailing distress. If poor Murphy's babes had had a sufficiency of good, nourishing soup, he would probably have still lived to be useful and respected as a binder of books. Let us have no Flour Riots or other bad devices for increasing the antagonism, already too marked and ominous, between Wealth and Want. We are profoundly grateful to those who in such times give the needy soup; we wish there were more of them and it; and we maintain from actual experience that the Rich are not generally penurious and hard hearted. Individuals among them are callous to others' sufferings; so there are among the portionless, and quite as many in proportion; but the Rich as a class are generous; and if they were assured that a contribution of one million dollars would banish suffering for food from our City for this single year, they would make up the money in a day. But they know, as we all do, that in the distribution of alms, the larger share is clutched by the most poley rather than the most needy, and that the distribution in the shape of alms, of every dollar now on deposit in our City Banks, would not tend to eradicate want, but rather, in the long ran, to

diffuse and aggravate it. It is hopelessness, not

heartlessness, that makes so many callous to the appeals of suffering. They feel-too deeply. perhaps, and at the wrong time-that alms-giving s at best but a small plaster for a wide and deep ulcer-and this is true, but not conclusive, for if somebody had fed John Murphy's children for a month or two, he would have lived to feed them himself thereafter. Better still-far better-had there existed a Social Providence prepared and competent to say, "John Murphy, come here and work for the State, the City, at half wages, until jon can again find work for yourself at ull wages-work at something you can do tolerably well, if not at that which you can do best"-then he would have struggled through this bard winter undebased by eating bread he had not earned, and prepared to do a man's work and discharge a man's duty thenceforward. All his work thus done would have been so much clear gain to the community, and his children would never have become a public burden. And what is true in his case is measurably true in thousands of others. - "But this Fourierism"-

-Held on, there, Mr. Caviler! Fourierism is and other pillars of Social Order, who have its dry hide hung up among the special trophies of their valor and dexterity. Mr. James Parton. in a recent Biography of some note, asserts that it was killed by Lt. Gov. Raymond in a discussion several years ago. Dr. Potts and Dr. Hawks have each in his turn shut both eyes and let drive at it with (as they suppose) deadly effect. The Hon. James Brooks and Senator Erastus have recently paraded the streets with a chip on the shoulder of each, begging Fourierism to rise from the grave and knock it off; but the obstinate ghost would not stir to oblige them. There are lots of people auxiously awaiting opportunity for a shy at said ghost, in behalf of Commercial Christianity and Cotton Censervatism, yet it does not make its appearance. It may as well be ruled out for contumacy and left in its shroud.

But the problem which Fourier, and St. Sicon. and Robert Owen, and so many others in m Plato's day to our own, have left (we will any) unsolved, is nevertheless a problem, and all the more demands a solution because of their failure. As cities expand, and life becomes more and more artificial, and human relations more complicated, the necessity for a practical solution becomes every day more urgent. To give the needy Work instead of Alms-to let him live on the proceeds of his own labor rather than yours or mine-to bridge across the gulf which separates warehouses full of unbought garments from ragged thousands who would gladly buy and wear them if they could sell their sole commodity. Labor-to let the seamstresses starving in their narrow garrets have more garments to make in place of these, giving the factories a market for more cloth and the groceries more (or better) customers for food-all by setting to work the unwillingly idle artisans and laborers whom each wiater sees torpid and shivering in our cities and villages-eating up the little they have saved in better times, and begging or borrowing to eke out the season of frost-this is an achievement not overtasking human faculties in our present state of development, and which the next age shall see fully accomplished. Blind Apanias and bitter Saul may deal out maledictions for a time. vet they too shall be convinced and converted. They must be, for the progress of Humanity requires the enfranchisement and security of Labor; they shall be, for in spite of the sufferings and sorrows of the present, there are still habove the clouds a Heaven and beyond the "priest a God."

PROTECTION AND BRITISH FREE TRADE.

The Journal of Commerce having asked some questions to which it appeared most anxious to have replies, we offered that they should be furnished, on the simple condition that, instead of garbling and misrepresenting them, as The Jour nal has been accustomed to do, they should be given to its readers in our own words. In return for this, we were willing to afford to their free-trade arguments the advantage of our much larger circulation. But severvl days have elapsed, and our offer still remains unaccepted. It does not suit than one side of this great question; whereas, for part, we prefer that ours should see both days, also breathed its last, leaving the widow sides. Truth never shuns the light. It never and four helpless babes to the charity of strangers. avoids free discussion. Falsehood always does

It was said of old that "the devil could always quote scripture to his purpose," and the saying is in our day as true of the employes in this country, of Manchester and Birmingham, as it then was of his satanic majesty. There is, too, a striking resemblance in the manner of doing the work. The latter always looked to "the letter of the law." carefully avoiding all reference to its spirit; and such is precisely the course with The Journal, as will be seen by the article we now copy in another column. As the fiscal year 1827-8 was always represented by the figures 1828, they had no scruple about making it subject to the tariff of 1828, although the former died almost as the latter came into existence. As "the letter of the law" of 1828 ceased to be operative after 1832, they take that in preference to its spirit, fully preserved in the act of 1-32, and continued, with the slightest variation, until after the close of the fiscal year 1834-5. Men who find themselves forced to resort to tricks of this kind are greatly to be pitied, for they furnish at every step evidence that they are endeavoring to prove that to be true which they know to be

As regards the question whether or not in 1842 all the money had gone out of the country, we certainly see nothing to "take back"-nor shall we do it. South and west of this State, among a population of thirteen millions of people, gold and silver had gone entirely out of circulation, and we regard it as quite immaterial whether British free-trade had expelled it from the country, or had so destroyed both public and private credit as to drive it into the heards of individuals or of banks. In its absence, shin-plasters were the only currency. The Federal Government itself was forced to pay its debts and collect its revenue in inconvertible paper of its own manufactureand even of that it could scarcely obtain enough to keep its wheels in motion-and all this The Journal well knows.

We, too, know perfectly well that in various States efforts had been made to compel banks to resume, and that very many of them had nominally resumed; but equally well does The Journal know that the effect had been that of rendering money of any and every kind, paper, silver, or gold, almost entirely unattainable. As a couse quence, tens and hundreds of thousands of laborers were deprived of employment, while their wives and children were deprived of food, and the internal trade of the country seemed nearly at an end. The power to purchase food or clothing so far declined that prices fell to a point lower, we believe, than had ever before been known-Cotten to Calle.; Beef to \$7@\$7 50; pork to \$7.50@ \$5.50 a barrel, and wool to 30c. a pound.

Our free-trade friends were then, as The Journal well knows, anxiously hoping that at these low prices much produce would go abroad, thus enabling us to get back specie to take the place of that which had been exported, and replace that which had been used in the arts; but the low prices at which the produce was required to be sold forbade that such should be the case, and the years 1841-2 still exhibited an excess export of specie. Why it was so was, that the same quantity of produce that would in 1837 have commanded abroad 277 millions of dollars would then command but 141 millions, as was at that time shown in one of our free-trade journals. We had much to sell, for we had destroyed the domestic dead. There are as many as fifty D D.s. editors | market: but the more we had to sell, the less we got for it, as is found so often by our planters to be the care.

Now, we doubt not The Journal could show that there still remained much money in the country, and that even the banks of Onio, Indiand and Illinois had in their possession some hundreds of thousands of dollars in gold and silver; but in so doing it would only prove that the operations of that day were similar to those of our own-crecit having perished under British freetrade, and hoarding everywhere baving been resorted to. The tar if of 1:42 brought it out from its hiding-places, and it was as much added to the means of the country as if it had been imported. Were that tariff this day reconcted, the same effect would be produced in our day that then was visible.

We all know now that money is very scarce, and yet when next protection shall have reestablished the trade of the country-and waen The Journal shall again be agitating for the destruction of all the interests that in any manner compete with its Manchester and Birmingham friends-we shall have it telling us that it is a mistake to suppose that money was scarce in 1854; and in proof that is so, will show us how much gold and silver remained in the vanits of the Banks of this City and State, and will quote from the Treasury Report evidence now plenty money must have been-and yet our readers know but too well that British free-trade has so offertually prostrated credit as to to have rendered it very scarce.

Our neighbors are fond of gathering up small facts, and twisting them to suit their purposes. Will they now permit us to ask their opinion of the following great thes

Protection died in 1-15, bequesthing to Bri ish free-trade a trade that gave an excess import of specie-a people among whom there existed great prosperity-alarge public revenue-and a rapidly diministing public debt.

British free-trade cied in 1824, bequeathing to protection a trade that gave an excess export of specie-an impoverished people-a declining publie revenue-and a stationary public debt.

Protection died in 1e34-5, bequeathing to British free-trade a trade that gave an excess import of specie-a people more prosperous than any that had ever then been known-a revenue so great that it had been rendered necessary to emancipate from duty tea. coffee, and many other articles that we did not produce-and a treasury free from all charge on account of public debt.

British free-trade died in 1842, bequeathing to protection a trade that gave an excess export of specie-a people ruined and their Governments in a state of repudiation-a public tressury bankrupt, and begging everywhere for loans at the highest rate of interest-a revenue collected and disbursed in irredeemable paper money-and a very large foreign debt.

Protection died in 1847, bequeathing to British free-trade a trade that gave an excess import of specie-a highly prosperous people-State Governments restored to credit-s rapidly growing commerce-a large public revenue-and a declining foreign debt.

British free-trade has next to make its will, The Journal to permit its readers to see more | having nothing to bequeath but a trade that drains us of our specie-a people rapidly passing toward ruin-a declining commerce-and a foreign debt requiring for the payment of its mere interest at least twenty millions of dollars a year.

Will The Journal do us the favor to say if it admits these great facts to be correctly stated When it shall have done so, if it shall desire any further information as to how much silver and gold were in the country in 1842, we shall have great pleasure in furnishing it. Dare it not follow our example. in placing this article before its readers, as we do now by that to which we reply? Can it not afford, if only for once, to let them see both sides of a question?

Names exa. - The acting Governor of this Territory has issued proclamations, convening the Legislature of said Territory at Omaba City, on Tuesday, the ish day of January, at 10 o'clock, A. M. lividing the Territory into three Judicial Districts, naming Fenner Ferguson, Chief Justice, to offi in the First District, embracing the Counties of Douglas and Dodge; Edward R. Hardin, Assistant-Justice of Supreme Court, to preside in the Se and District, embracing all that portion of the Territory lying south of the Platte River; and James Bradley, Assistant Justice Supreme Court, to act in the Third District, embracing the Counties of Washington and Burt. A term of the Supreme Court will be held at the Seat of Government, compending on the third Monday of February next. The terms of the District Cours are to be held as follows: In the First District, at Helleview, on the second Monday in March; in the Second District, at Nebraska City, on the third Monday in March; and in the Fourth District, at Florence, Washington County, on the first Menday in April. The Governor, with the view of putting a stop to the depredations committed by the Indians in the Territory, and to protect the settlers in the outskirts thereof has also issued a manifesto, recommending the citizens to organize in their re spective neighborhoods into volunteer companies: to elect officers to furnish themselves with arms and ammunition, and to be at all times ready for service: in the frontier settlements, to es ablish night sentinels, and to provide block houses for shelter, &c. The companies are not to use force in invading or pursaing hostile tribes, but to act in self-defense. The military is to be divided into two regiments, one north and one South of the River Platte, and to be ander the command of one Colonel, one Lt. Colonel, and one Major, for each regiment. The Governor says:

In carrying out these necessary measures of self ly Indians from robbery and murder by roaming bands of savages, it is believed that every good oit-zen will vigorously cooperate—so that, should the General Government fail to grant our just petition

for a sufficient number of mounted rangers, our terri-torial volunteers may prove themselves a capable deforial volunteers may prove themselves a capable do fense of those who come among us as emigrants of

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Priday, Jan. 5, 1855. Gen. Houston has arrived: Mr. Morton is reported

for Monday. The bill for the increase of the Army will become a law. There are many strangers here, hoping to be made colonels in the new regiments; but disappointment awaits them, as the colonels will be chosen from the regular Army. The outsiders, however, will got

be subordinate places.
Gen Houston arrived here this accretion, and is topping at Willard's Hotel. He says he has not re-

stopping at Willard's Hotel. He says he has not resigned his seat in the Senate yet.

The amount of Treasury noises outstanding on the lat of January was \$112,561.64.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE
Hamisento, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.
Wm. D. Heister, Democrat, of Berka, was elected Speaker of the Senate on the twenty seventh ballothaving fitteen votes. Skinner Whigh had eleven votes Frazer Woightwo, Darste Whigh voted for Heister. Price Whigh did not vote.
The Governor a Message has been sent into the Legislature. It shows the aggregate receipts of the State for the year to have been \$5,865,000, expenditures, \$5,425,000, leaving a belance in the Treasury of \$1,200,000. The receipts of the public works show an excess over expenses of \$730,000. The statistics show an expenditure, during his term of office, for the rent of works, of over \$3,000,000, yet the fapeded bit has been reduced a quarter of a million. He allinds to the vote of the people in relation to probiis use been reduced a quarter of a million. He buse to the vote of the people in relation to prohibin and remarks that though the vote shows the ople to be averse to the measure proposed, it gives reason for supposing them opposed to a reformant.

He recommends a revision of the License Laws. The rest of the Message is on the usual local topics.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT Two freight trains on the Camfen and Amboy Railroad, near liverion, came in collision this even-ing. No one was injured, but the trains were de-tained. The Pilot line backed to Trenton, and will

have come to the City by the Trenton Road.

The rentwe-teatuship City of Manchester, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., is coming up the river. She

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE. Dernout, Thursday, Jan. 4, 1855.
Isaac W. Wilcor has been elected Secretary of the
Scoate of this State, Cyrus Lovell, Speaker, and
Herry Barnes, Clerk of the House. They are all Re-

MAINE LEGISLATURE. AUGUSTA, (Me., Jan. 5, 1858. AUGUSTA, Me. Jan. 5, 1855.
The Legislature of this State to-day elected Ansou Morrin for Governor. In the House the vote stood as follows: Morrill,

In the Senate Mr. Morrill received the unanimous ote—thirty in all.

The inauguration of Mr. Morrill will take place to-

Bostos, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

An Anti-Slavery pertion his been drawn up, addressed to the Missachusetts Senate and House, urging the passage of the law. That any person who engages in arresting, holding, or returning a figitive slave, either as United States Judge Commissioner Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or in any other capacity what soever, or even as a private citizen, shall be forever incapable of acting as a Juror in any Court of this State, or of holding any effice of trust, honor, or emolument, whether such office be a State, County, City or Town office, understand the state of t

A convention of both houses elected to day Ivory H. Lucze, of Edgartewn, State Senator from Dake s and Natuncket County. The vote stood as follows: Luc-s size, Wen. Burney, of Natzucket, 2.

The Britist-back Prince Arthur, bound from Manillin for New York, was off Singapore on the 20th Oct., in a sinking condition, having ten feet of warer in her hole. She had sent to Singapore for assistance, and a steamer proceeded in search of her, but had not returned on the 4th of November.

The cargo of the Prince Arthur is insured in New-York and Beston for \$250,000. The new ship Acorn, Cuilbat, Wa doberough, was festrayed by fire, at Musecongus, ten miles below Waldoborough, on the 3d linet.

The wood work of the Victoria Bridge over the St.

THE AMERICA AT HALIFAN.
HALIFAN, Friday, Jan. 5, 1835.
The R. M. steamship America arrived here from
Boston at 5 o'clock this morolog and sailed at 7 for

Liverpool. Weather very forgy.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH BY PIRE.
PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 5, 1805.
The Roger Williams Church, on Burgeasett, was The Roger Williams Church, on Burgesset, was destroyed by fire, this morning, at 2 o'clock. The church was valued at \$ 9,000 and had had been recently improved. It was insured for \$5,000 on the building, and \$1,000 on the organ.

DEATH OF THE HON. IRA BELLOWS.

Rochester, Friday Jan. 5 1:55.
The Hon. Its Bellows of Pittsford, who has held many pests of honor in this State, died this evening, while weiting in the railroad depot here, for the cars to convey him home.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washing Surkenic Court.

Washington, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

Nos. 38 and 39-James Williams, administrator, appellant, vs. Robert Olivers, executors; and John Goodings, administrator, appellant, as. Robert Olivers, executors. Argument concludes by Mr. Dulany for the appellants

No. 183, Alired Savignas plaintiff in error vs. Abrahm Garylan.

Description

No. 1cd. Aired Savigne plaint in error vs. Abraham Garrison. The motion to reinstate and for a supercede as in this cause, was argued by Mr. Baxter in support and by Mr. Ewing in opposition.

N. 3. Original Docket—The State of Florida, complainent, set the State of Georges. Argument on the metion to intervene in behalf of the United States,

was commenced by the Attorney General.

Themse Baich, Eq. of Philadelphia, was admitted as an Attorney of this Court to-day.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

By the Southern Mail as late as due, to have received New Orleans papers of Saturday. The steamship Namilus had arrived at New Orleans, bringing later intelligence from the Rio

The Brownsville Flog of the 16th inst. publishes a The British Flow of the factor in Mexico. It is signed by Ponciano Arriaja, Manuel Gomez, Jose Maria Mara Andres Trevino, and M. Ocampo. In reference to the revolutionary movements and feelings in Eastern Mexico. The Flow has the following paragraph:
On the frontier, for the present, there is quiet,

though how long it will remain so time alone can tell."

Gen. Carvejal arrived at Brownsville a few days since, and rumor says he will very soon heal another movement, organized on a new and liberal basis.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL DIFFICULTY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

It is now believed that the Southern Mail officially will soon be settled. The Poot Office Department have made an offer to the South Caroltna Railroad Company which will be accepted, provided the sched-ule should be satisfactory.

The steamer Nashville arrived at her wharf at 7

o cleck this evening. NEW JERSET STATE AGRECULTURAL SOCIETY .-

An effort is made to form such a Society by our behind-the-age neighbors across the river. We hope they will succeed-they need it. A meeting is to be held January 24, at the State-House, Trenton, to adopt a constitution. We notice some good names appended to the call.

XXXIIID. CONGRESS. SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Jan. 5, 1855.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the Boston Board of Trade, assing that the Secretary of the Navy be suppowered to send immediately one or more vessels to the reduction of Dr. Kane. Referred to the Committee on Navel Affairs.

The Military Academy bill was then taken up, and the since districts reported by the Committee of Figure 2.

or more vessels to use relief of Dr. Kane. Referration the Committee on Navel Affairs.

The Military Academy bill was then taken up, and the anest duratts reported by the Committee of Finson.

Con arred in and then passed.

Mr. BADGER then made a motion, that when the Senste adjourn it be to Tuesday next, Monday being the stin of January. Agreed to.

Mr. BRODHEAD endeavored to get the Boanty Lam Soldiers bill before the Senste, but, or suggestion of Mr. Cass. It was made the special order of the dow for Tuesday next.

The Judicial Reform bill was then taken up.

Mr. GWIN submitted a proposition to add another Just on to the Sopreme Court, and to make California. Organ, and Washington a touch Circuit.

Mr. BUILER spoke in support of the bill, and moved to depense with the reading.

Mr. TOUCEY offered as absolute to make the bill read cleven instead of ten Circuit Judges, in order to provide for California. 1 present this amendment with the concurrence of the Committee on the Judicisty Accepted.

Mr. IfUI GLAS—I differ entirely with the Chairman of the Judicisty Committee. I would not have the Judges show and made with the Bar-othersize they will become were paper Judges. I would have the Judges sho totate so that in nine consecutive years seek town the hyx precised once year meach of our nine Judicial Districts. I would have an intermediate Court of Appeals between the District and Supreme Court. In Supreme Court, in addition to their salaries, should receive the suppliessation and militage of Members of Congress, while travellag and holding re situs of the Bourt of Appeals would prevent many cases from gaining up to the Supreme Court.

Mr. POUGLAS—The Court of appeals would prevent many cases from gaining up to the Supreme Court.

Mr. DOUGLAS—The Court of supeals would prevent many cases from gaining up to the Supreme Court. The Same members of the Supreme Court. The Same members of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Court of Appeals composed of a six Judges—besides the one, baving original jurished ton, would be likely t

fecord

Mr. GBIER was opposed to a cen'ralization of the
Supr. mc Court, and in favor of the Judges continuing
their Circuits. He moved to strike out the first section, to test the sense of the Sensie upon the increase
of Judges, but Mr. CLAYTON hoped no test-vote
would be taken at this stage of the bull, and, therewould be taken at this stage of the bull, and upon, the Scoute sejeurned to Tursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE GIDDINGS, the delegate from Nebraska, appears dence qualified by taking the oaths to support the Constitution.

Mr. ELIOT (Mass.) introduced a bill making apprepriations for continuing the repairs of injury done at Flymouth Beach. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr WALBRIDGE presented a memorial from the New-York Lite-Saving Association, and the petition of all the Marine Insurance Companies of the same city, a-king for the fitting out of an expedition for the rescue of Dr. Kane, now in the Artic Zone. Referred the Committee on Commerce.

On motion of Mr. STANION, [Ky] from the Printing Committee, 20,000 extra copies of the President's

ing Committee, 20,000 extra copies of the Prosident's late River and Harbor Bill Vota Message were or-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

[Specially reported for The Tribune,]

SENATE ALBANT, Friday, Jan. 5, 1855.

SENATE..... Almast, Frinay, Jam. 3, 1886.

The event Laws.

Mr. BEOOKS presented a memorial signed by some 200 borrowers, praying for the repusi or material reform of the usury laws.

FOR A Liquon Law.

Mr. BISHOP handed in a perition from the ladies of the New York Temperance Society, asking for the speed; passage of a higher law.

The DEVELOPED here amounted that the Com-

The PRESIDENT here amounced that the Committees would remain as constituted that year, except in instances wherein changes were necessary, owing to the vacency in the XXIX is Schaffeld District,

*TANDISK COMMITTEES.

Claims—Highins, Huchmanni Williams.

Figure - Williams, tracey and Fritte in
January - Williams, tracey and Fritte in
January - Williams, tracey and Fritte in
Constant Frield, Barr and Cracky
Entiroids—Distriction Manire and Z. Clark
Charitable and Religious Societies—Munico, Walker and
Springer

Charitable and Relegious Societies—Mainten, Vallade But Spieces:
Literature—Habertson, Vost and Habertson
Minima—Habertson, Walker and Robertson
Roots and Bridge, Whitney and Stating
Roots and Bridge, Whitney and Stating
Ranks Stating Whitney and Stating
Ranks Stating Turners—Futtom Danforth and Dorrance,
Partitions and Extension—Condy, W Clark and Z Clark,
Internal Afform, Trans and Counties—Bishop, Richards and
Britchards.

Internal Affairs, Trans and Countier-Bishop, Richards at Brethers?

Note Prison-Bichards, Halsey and Bishop, Bichards at Brethers?

Note Prison-Bichards, Halsey and Bishop, Paor I awas. Bart, Hopkins and Gracky;
Engraved Bids-Torting, Z. Clarx and Batts.

Isolan Affaira-Yous, Manors and Phota Councier Bids—Bids of Bids Councier Bids—Bids of Notion.

Manufactures—Bits, Shreal and D. Knom.

Manufactures—Bits of Bracked and Bishop,

Retreathers—Danienth Braddord and Bishop,

Retreathers—Danienth Braddord and Bishop,

Packle Rodrings—Pait Barnard and Bishop,

Towns and Constitute—Braddord and Special Councier Bishop,

Fightle Kryandisers—Walver, Yor and Spencer,

Fightle Kryandisers—Walver, Yor and Spencer,

Fightle Kryandisers—Walver, Jose and Spencer,

Fightle Kryandisers—Walver, Manorine and Butts

Manifold wornties—Braddord Walver, and Burden,

Manifold wornties—Braddord Walver, and Spencer,

Joint Robertson,

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Joint Robertson, Deatherth Binoce

Joint Rules—Boberson, Dantorth Brooks, Senite Bules—Boberson, Dantorth Brooks, Senite Bules—Williams, Hickords, Hopkins, Ferries and Consequence of Real Estate for Religious Purposes—Purners Leaves, Shape.

Temperature Question—Williams, Halsey, Musicon, Crosby, tooling the Control of tention of Witnesses Spencer, Richards, and Yost.

The Judiciary County Judges.

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of abolishing the fees of County Judges and Surrogates.

Mr. HALSEY noticed a bill to incorporate the

Mr. PALEST ROLLED a bill to incorporate the above entitled company.

EXCAVATIONS IN NEW YORK

Mr. SPENCER radioed a bill which has for its object the remedying of the evils now existing in contection with the excevations continually going on in the City of New York.

he City of New Lork.

HAPKEN AND NEW HAVES KAILBOADS,

Mr. BARK noticed a bill to prevent the cars of the

New Haven Kailread from running on the track of

New Haven Kallroad from running on the track the Hartem Railroad.
TO PENSA PRAEDULENT ISSUES OF STOCK.
Mr. BROOKS introduced the following bull:
SKITIN'S Every President Cashier, Desaurer, Secrets
or their direct and every Ayest of any Bast Instructor Copery, Eximal Manufacturing of other Coperation, whose

The second section provides that no officer of said neorporations shall be allowed to hold office in any

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUNSON RIVER.

Mr PRATT introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire whether any so-tion is required on the part of the Legislature with re-gard to the improvement of the navigation of the

gard to the impa-Hudson River. PROOF OF INCORPORATION. The following bill, relative to this subject, was in-reduced by Mr. BISHOP:
Section 1. In all actions assigns defendants and as corpora-Produced by Mr. BISHOP: SECTION I. In all actions segment defendants and as corpora-tions proof of the transaction of business in the name of the defendants, as a corporation, shall be enfindent presumptive systeme that such defendants are duly incorporated by such name.

Mr. BEOOK'S noticed a bill to amend the charter of the Panama Railroad by increasing its capital stock.

TAXING NON-RESIDENTS

The Senate after entertaining a brief discussion, in
Committee of the Whole, of the merits of the bell to